Dorothea Primrose Walker

Canadian History Notes

PRICE, 15 CENTS

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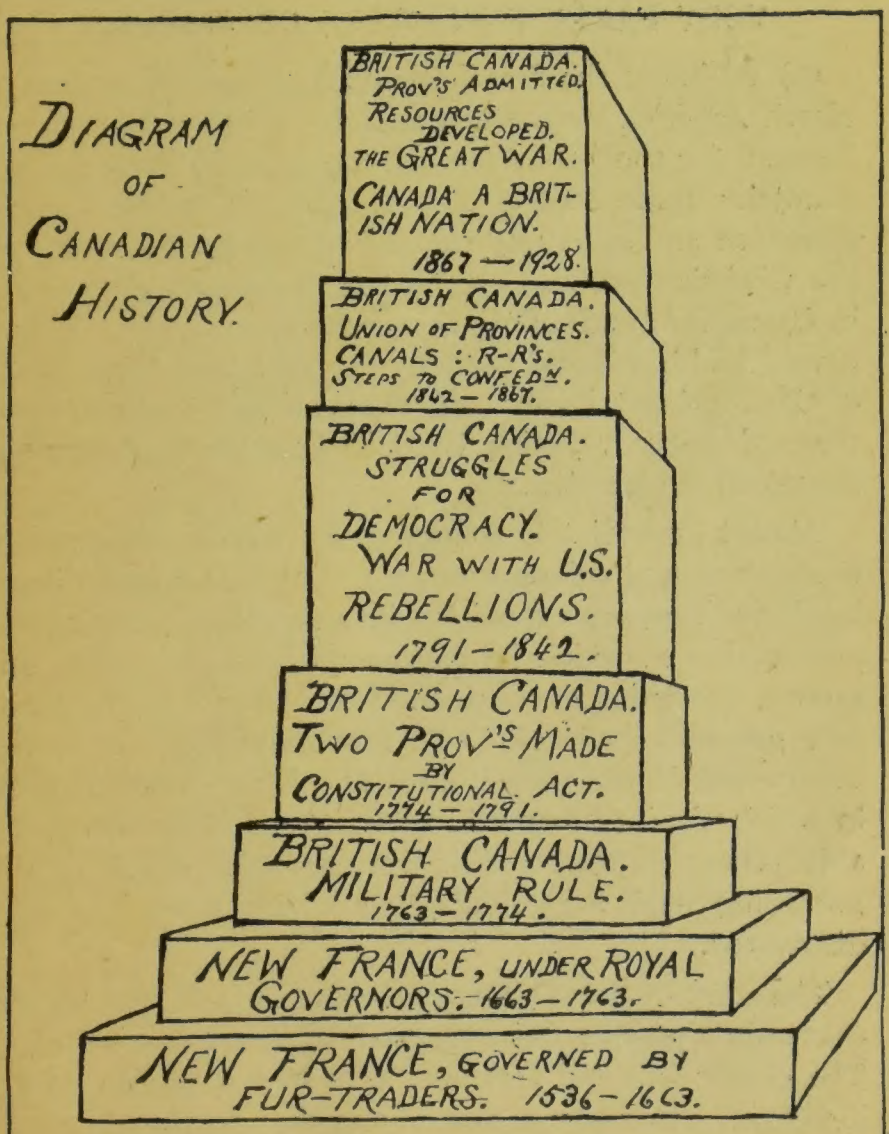

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CANADIAN HISTORY NOTES

CHAPTER I.

VERY EARLY EXPLORERS OF AMERICA

(1) Probably the first Europeans to visit the shores of North America were **Norsemen** from either Norway or Iceland, for the SAGAS (or historic records) of these two countries quite clearly prove that the brave Nordic fishermen and sailors by the end of the tenth century of the Christian era had established important settlements in Greenland, and sailing therefrom upon voyages of discovery had found and partially explored the eastern coast of the continent itself. **Leif, Thorwald** and **Thorfinn** were three of the most distinguished of these hardy pioneers in American exploration.

Almost immediately following the Nordic attempts at exploration and colonization, we find that **Niccolo Zeno** headed a Venetian expedition into the North, during the prosecution of which he discovered land heretofore unknown, consisting of continental coast and a large island, now generally believed to be Newfoundland. This discovery was in the year 1380 A.D. The disastrous wars in which Venice became involved about that date probably prevented the republic from availing herself of the promising field for colonization which Zeno had just discovered.

The story of the voyages of **Columbus** is so well known that only a passing reference shall be here made to them. The clever, intrepid Genoese, who had struggled so indefatigably to make a westerly voyage to the shores of India and China, and had achieved success (1492) only

after long disappointment, lost well-earned honour when the clerk, **Amerigo Vespucci,** had the New World named after him, instead of its being entitled **Columbia,** as it should have been, in memory of its final discoverer.

(2) At the time of Columbus' re-discovery of America, there were three great maritime European powers—Spain, France and England. Two of these (Spain and France) were strongly feudal and largely under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. England was but newly Protestant. France and Spain regarded possible colonies as sources of wealth for the motherland. English settlers went to new lands to establish homes there, and thus to develope conditions more or less English in foreign lands. So Spain laid claim to the golden wealth of Mexico and South America, and France chose to settle Canada as a source of wealth from the fur-trade, and as a check upon the flourishing British Colonies to the south of New France. Keeping in mind the object aimed at by France in her American policy, we shall be the better able to understand many of the things that were done.

(3) **John Verrazano,** a Florentine, was the first explorer sent out by France to find and claim territory she might occupy in the New World. In 1524, Verrazano coasted from Labrador as far south as the present site of New York; but established no settlements. Ten years later, Jacques Cartier, a French captain, made the first of three voyages of exploration, in the course of which he discovered the great River St. Lawrence, and named the adjacent region **"New France."** The first attempt at colonizing New France was made by **Roberval,** viceroy of the feudal throne of France, 1542-3, and ended in a dismal failure; and for half a century France, embarrassed

by wars abroad and religious upheaval at home, found neither men nor money to spare for planting colonies in the New World.

4. **Champlain** was the real founder of Canada. In 1608 he founded the city of Quebec, and in the quarter-century following did more to explore and settle the country than had been done by all preceding efforts. He made many journeys to remote parts of the country, treated his Indian neighbors with honesty and consideration, and endeavoured to organize the fur-trade in such a manner as to secure it from the greedy hands of the Dutch and English traders farther south. He died in 1635, and was buried in Quebec.

5. **Government by Fur-Traders.**—As different members of the French nobility purchased or were given a monopoly of the fur-trade of Canada, we find each of these a law unto himself, with more or less injustice and dishonesty, working his grant to the limit, and paying little attention to either the development of the settlements or the defence of New France against the encroachments of the traders from New England. Even the freedom of religion allowed by Champlain and his confreres was permitted to weaken the hold of France upon her transatlantic holdings, until in 1627, the **Company of One Hundred Associates,** organized by the great Cardinal Richelieu, and intended to settle Canada exclusively with Roman Catholics, of whom four thousand must be brought out in fifteen years, was given control of the country. But war with New England led to the capture of Quebec, and continued mismanagement of Canadian affairs, by which the Company established less than one thousand French colonists during its tenancy of thirty-five years, instead

of the stipulated quota of four thousand in fifteen years, caused the abrogation of its charter.

6. Royal Government in Canada.—The failure of government by the fur-traders was followed in 1663 by an entire change in the method by which New France was governed. In place of the arbitrary rule of the holders of charters, the affairs of Canada were entrusted totally to a Governor, an Intendant, and a Bishop, appointed along with an assisting Supreme Council by the Crown. **De Mezy** was the first Royal Governor of Canada, **Talon** the first Royal Intendant, and **Laval** the first Royal Bishop. The Governor was the military representative of the King; the Intendant was the King's legal representative, and the Bishop had charge of the religious life of the colony.

Quarrels were constantly arising among these three officials, as the Governor often regarded the Intendant's acts as trespasses upon the former's rights and prerogatives, and the Bishop often considered the actions of the other two as being infractions of his commands.

Some of the Royal Governors of Canada were wise and chivalrous soldiers, a fine example of such being **Frontenac,** twice appointed to the position. Others were jealous of their Intendants and Bishops, and notable only for greed of gain and desire for popularity.

French Royal Government of Canada ended in 1763, when the **Treaty of Paris** gave Canada to Britain.

7. French Missions Among Canadian Indians:—French colonization of Canada was a huge failure, resulting in a mere sprinkling of whites along the St. Lawrence and at isolated points along the shores of the Ottawa and the Great Lakes; but the labors of the Roman Catholic

Missionaries produced a wonderful harvest. Priests of the Jesuit and Recollet orders went practically wherever Indians could be found, preaching the worship of Christ and the Virgin, and only the wars of extirpation by rival tribes lessened the complete success of their efforts. These priests considered no sacrifice too great, no labor too arduous, no misery unendurable, if only Holy Church might be served and Satan cheated by the conversion of a red aborigine. The names of Jogues, Breboeuf, Lalemant, Le Moyne, Marquette, and many others stand as glowing signals and symbols of missionary zeal.

CHAPTER II.

CANADA UNDER THE BRITISH

1. **Time of Military Rule:**—Wolfe's defeat of Montcalm at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, 1759, gave French domination of Canada its death-blow: French power ceased to function in Canada four years later. But the newly-acquired territory had practically no English-speaking citizens in it, and the task of governing it satisfactorily to its French residents and for the British settlers who were ready to come into it was a very serious one. For the first ten years following the Peace of Paris, Military Rule was in vogue. British civil and criminal laws were established and the country was divided into three districts, each presided over by a British military officer. At first the French settlers found the new order irksome; but the strict impartiality and generous treatment with which the new laws were enforced removed much of the dissatisfaction, and a feeling of security was fostered.

2. **The Quebec Act** (1774):—The new English-speaking colonists and the earlier French-speaking ones were alike pleased when the Imperial Parliament passed the Quebec Act, appointing an advisory council (of whom the majority were to be English-speaking) and allowing the established right of the Roman Catholic without civil disability, while exempting the Protestant from payment of clergy-tithes.

This act was intended as a measure of freedom, to prevent Canadian sympathy with the disaffected American colonists, who were believed to be on the verge of rebellion. It had its intended effect, as the Canadians remained loyal to the British Crown in spite of repeated invitations

to join the revolted New Englanders, and an invasion by an American army.

3. **The American Revolution and the Empire Loyalists:** —Thirteen American colonies, including the whole of New England, revolted against the British Government in 1775, because they claimed they were being unjustly taxed by Parliament. In 1776, they issued their Declaration of Independence. Britain was beaten in the war, and by the first Treaty of Versailles acknowledged the independence of the United States of America (1783).

A large number of citizens of the new country were opposed to the revolt, and remained true to Britain. When the rebellion succeeded, these were greatly disliked by their neighbors who had favored the rebellion. The United Empire Loyalists were assisted by the British government to become Canadian citizens, being given lands, equipment, and supplies. Great numbers of them settled along the Bay of Quinte and the rivers connecting Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario. Many more found homes in what are now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

4. **Representative Government: The Constitutional Act (1791):**—The Quebec Act established many French laws in Canada. British residents in Canada found these very troublesome, and wanted a greater degree of autonomy. They argued that the Quebec Act with its strong feudalistic bias was probably quite correct for a people whose whole background was feudal; but that the Anglo-Saxon was too democratic to be so governed. In order to satisfy all, the British Parliament in 1791 passed a law called the Constitutional Act, which divided Canada into two provinces, called **Upper Canada** and **Lower**

Canada, and gave each province a government consisting of (1) a **Governor,** (2) an **Executive Council,** (3) a **Legislative Council,** and (4) a **Legislative Assembly.**

Only one of these (the Legislstive Assembly) was elective by the people, and held office for four years. The other two councils were appointed by the Crown, and so did not in any way represent the people. Thus the Constitutional Act gave a form of government only one-third "Representative."

5. **The Clergy Reserves.**—By the Constitutional Act one-seventh of all the crown-lands in each province was set apart "for the support of a Protestant clergy," which term was at first construed to mean clergy of the Church of England; and over which so much dispute later arose, and which was finally terminated in 1854 by the government's sale of the unoccupied lands of the Clergy Reserve, and the application of the fund so formed for educational purposes.

CHAPTER III.

THE STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

1. The War of 1812-1814.—Many Americans yet blamed Canada for refusing to join the revolted American colonies, and wished to find an excuse for invading her territory. No doubt, these fully believed that many Canadians would look favorably upon American annexation of British North America. An excuse for invasion was provided in the **Right of Search** exercised by the British Navy among the ships of neutral nations. Britain was at death-grips with the Napoleonic Powers, and needed every available seaman and marine. Even the press-gang proved inadequate to her need; American vessels were searched for deserters from British vessels. The young "Giant of the West" felt deeply affronted by such conduct on the part of the "British Lion." Some hot-heads in the American Congress urged action against Canada, the nearest British possession, and although many Americans denounced the procedure, American armies of invasion were prepared for her subjugation.

Though greatly outnumbered, the British regulars and Canadian militiamen opposing these inroads gave so excellent an account of themselves that every invader was killed, captured, or forced to retreat, the whole of two states (Maine and Michigan) were at one time or another in British hands, and the Capitol at Washington was burned in retaliation for American outrages at York. Heroes like **Proctor, Brock, Harvey** and **Tecumseh** proved themselves more than a match for the officers of the Republic in actions like those at Detroit, Queenston Heights, Chrysler's Farm, and The Thames, and when the **Treaty of Utrecht** (1814) closed the war, neither the

Right of Search was mentioned nor any foot of Canadian soil remained in possession of the Americans.

2. No sooner was the War of 1812-14 ended, than the struggle for responsible government was renewed. The **Family Compact** was a union of the members of the government and their friends banded together to secure for themselves all public positions. This company received the name because many of its members were related, and were generally strongly partisan for the Anglican Church, refusing aid to other Protestant denominations from Clergy Reserve lands or funds. Of course, the Compact was very unpopular among the great mass of the people.

Opponents to autocratic government were plentiful. In Lower Canada **Hon. Louis Papineau,** once Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, led the violent Reformers, and was ably seconded by **Dr. Wolfred Nelson.** In Upper Canada **Wm. Lyon Mackenzie** was the most bitter opponent of autocracy, and had as supporters Messrs. **Rolph** and **Baldwin** and a host of less well-known agitators.

The reforms demanded were quite reasonable, and if granted would have insured a really responsible government for Canada. They included an electoral executive, and the abolition of the abuses of the Family Compact, and control of the revenue and the management of the Crown Lands.

But both Mackenzie and Papineau listened too readily to the counsels of those who wished to see Canada a republic, and gathered to themselves a following of impulsive and vehement persons only too willing to resort to arms in order to obtain what they could not gain by argument, and rebellion broke out in both provinces in the same year.

3. **The Rebellion of 1837.**—In Lower Canada the efforts of Papineau to effect the supremacy of the French race and secure absolute control of the Executive proved very popular, and an election riot in Montreal, in which three men were killed by the fire of the military who had been called out to quell the disturbance, served to greatly intensify anti-British sentiment. Papineau, the avowedly republican leader of the malcontents, was staunchly supported by Nelson, who had far more thorough military training. Engagements occurred at **St. Denis, St. Charles,** and **St. Eustache,** in which the rebels gained some temporary advantages; but government troops soon made retaliation, Papineau escaping to the United States, and Nelson being shortly after captured and lodged in Montreal jail. The poor HABITANTS who had been deluded into rebelling were either pardoned outright or punished by trifling fines or short imprisonments, and the revolt would have scarcely lasted half-a-year if it had not been aided and supported by unruly sympathizers resident across the national boundary-line.

In Upper Canada the extreme Reformers, sympathizing with their friends in Lower Canada, and despairing of gaining their ends by popular election, took advantage of the absence of the troops from Toronto, and planned the capture of the capital by a surprise attack. **Colonel** (afterward Sir Alan) **McNab,** bringing troops from Hamilton (then called Gore) met and dispersed the rebel forces (who were led by Col. Van Egmond, a former officer in the army of Napoleon, at **Montgomery's Tavern,** on Yonge Street. MacKenzie, an outlawed fugitive, with a reward of £1,000 offered for him, dead or alive, fled through the December woods, round the western end of Lake Ontario to the Niagara frontier. Befriended,

sheltered and guided by some of his many sympathizers, he at length succeeded in reaching American territory. The rebellion lasted about a week, and soon afterward a smaller rising under Dr. Duncombe occurred in the London District; but was also suppressed by loyal local militia under McNab's able command, its leader also escaping to Michigan.

4. **The Patriot War.**—Many persons had found it much safer to reside in the border cities of the United States than in Canada, where British law was ready to punish for lawless acts. Generally these upheld Papineau, Mackenzie, and other political refugees from Canada. Soon numbers of these gathered about Mackenzie, and prepared to "rescue" Canada from her "British tyrants." Secret societies, known as **"Hunter's" Lodges,"** were organized in many American border towns, for the purpose of aiding in making Canada a republic. A **"Grand Army of Liberation"** was organized by Mackenzie, and took possession of Navy Island, two miles above Niagara Falls. About a thousand of these border-ruffians, provided with arms and stores by American sympathizers, entrenched themselves on the island, mounted cannon, and began the bombardment of the Canadian shore. But again McNab took a hand in the game, captured the CAROLINE (the insurgents' supply-steamer), and sent her adrift over the Falls, and the artillery posted at Chippewa soon made Navy Island untenable by Mackenzie and his army.

A piratical expedition of several hundred men, supplied with small arms and artillery from American arsenals, rendezvoused at Bois Blanc Island in the Detroit River, and attempted to destroy the towns of Sandwich and

Windsor, but a volunteer force of Canadian loyalists found no difficulty in defeating it, capturing a score of prisoners, three hundred stand of arms, three pieces of artillery, and large stores of ammunition.

Similar demonstrations of American sympathy with the republican refugees from Canada were made along the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario coasts of Upper Canada, and in one case along the Vermont frontier of Lower Canada; but were all repulsed.

For twelve years Mackenzie was exiled from Canada, suffering confiscation of his property, and earning a precarious livelihood for himself and family. At length, (in 1850), an amnesty for his treasonable acts having been granted, he returned to Canada and re-entered political life as a loyal citizen. He lived to see most of the reforms he had advocated become a part of Canada's code of laws.

5. Lord Durham's Mission.—Sir Francis Bond Head's administration had been attended by disastrous results such as the Rebellion and the Patriot War, so that he was recalled by the Home Government, and Sir George Arthur, his successor in office, seemed to be of the same temper, and his government was greatly disliked. The Home Government then sent out **Lord Durham** as Governor-General, with strict instructions to inquire into the causes of the recent rebellion. He, too, acted quite arbitrarily, and some of his decisions were later reversed. Before he resigned, he made a report, advising the British Parliament to

(1) Grant Responsible Government to Canada.
(2) Unite Upper and Lower Canada without delay.
(3) Introduce a system of Municipal Local Self-government.

(4) Build an Intercolonial Railway connecting the Canadas with the Atlantic sea-board.

(5) Unite all the British provinces of North America as soon as possible.

6. **The Act of Union** (1840).—Lord Durham's suggestion to unite the two Canadas met with opposition from the French in Lower Canada, and from the Family Compact in the Upper Province. Both parties feared to lose influence by the proposed union. Considerable argument took place before agreement to the plan could be secured; but the people wanted no more rebellions, and finally saw that union and responsible government offered the only solution of the difficulty.

In 1840 the British Parliament passed an Act of Union, coming into force in 1841. It provided that—

(1) Upper and Lower Canada were to be united.

(2) Canada's government was to consist of

(a) A Governor appointed by the Crown.

(b) An Executive Council of 8 members, responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

(c) A Legislative Council of 20 members, appointed for life by the Crown.

(d) A Legislative Assembly of 84 members—42 from each province, elected by the people for four years.

(3) The Legislative Assembly was to control the revenue, but had to arrange for payment of judges and for all other necessary expenses of government.

(4) Judges were not to be dismissed except for good cause.

So ended the struggle for Responsible Government. The Act of Union did not provide complete responsible government, as all legislation had to begin with an appointed body—the Legislative Council; but the financial end of government was by that Act entrusted to an elected Legislative Assembly, which could be dismissed, if unpopular, at the termination of any four-year term.

CHAPTER IV.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

1. Released from the curse of favoritism and an autocratic governorship, Canada began to improve in wealth and in culture.

Durham's suggestion of an improved Municipal System was acted upon at the very first session of the parliament of Upper Canada which enacted a **Municipal Act.** Lower Canada followed her younger sister's example, as have all the later-constituted provinces except Prince Edward Island.

2. **The Ashburton Treaty,** 1842, was signed by Lord Ashburton for Great Britain and by Daniel Webster for the United States, and provided for:

(1) The extradition of persons charged with certain crimes.

(2) Settlement of parts of the Canadian-American boundary line:—

(a) Seven thousand square miles out of the twelve thousand in dispute along the Maine boundary were awarded to the United States.

(b) The International Boundary was to be the 45th parallel of N. Latitude to the St. Lawrence River, then a line through the Great Lakes to the Lake of the Woods, and thence the 49th parallel to the Rockies.

3. **The Welland Canal.**—The Welland Canal, connecting the upper and lower Great Lakes, and providing means for avoiding the falls and rapids of the Niagara River, had been begun by a private joint-stock company,

whose affairs had become very badly involved, and when the first parliament of United Canada met in the city of Kingston in 1842, one of its earliest acts was to formally assume the responsibility of carrying on the project, which has ever since been a national one.

4. **Egerton Ryerson,** a Methodist clergyman of U.E. Loyalist descent, in 1844 was appointed Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. He is responsible for inaugurating the system of public and high schools since generally adopted in all parts of the Dominion. Ryerson personally visited the schools of Europe, selecting what he considered the best features from each system and combining these to form a system embracing—

(a) Primary, secondary, and university courses.

(b) Free public schools under local control and support, but subject to government inspection and receiving financial aid from the government.

5. In 1849, the question of **Rebellion Losses** created a great deal of discussion in Canada. Loyalists in Upper Canada asked that they be indemnified for losses suffered by them during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and the people of Lower Canada presented a similar claim. Bills were passed first for Upper Canada claimants, and then for those of the Lower Province. Then the cry was raised that rebels as well as loyalists were about to be recouped. Riots occurred in Toronto and Montreal, in the latter place the legislative building and the valuable library were burned. Lord Elgin was blamed for having signed the bills, and tendered his resignation as Governor; but the British Parliament refused to accept the resignation, declaring that the Governor had done quite right in acting on the advice of his Ministers.

6. **Reciprocity.**—For twelve years, 1854-1866, there was a reciprocity treaty in force between Canada and the United States, that is to say that the natural products of the sea, the farm, the forest, and the mine were freely exchanged between the countries, and craft of both countries were qually free to navigate the inland waters and canals of both signatories. The Americans gave the required notice to terminate the treaty, as they evidently considered that Canada had the better of the bargain.

As stated in (5), Chap. II., the **Secularization of the Clergy Reserves** in 1854 at once ended the squabbles arising from that source, and gave much-needed financial aid to the new educational system of Upper Canada and to the municipal needs of the province for the opening of roads and the construction of bridges. Compensation was provided in life-annuities to those clergyment who had been receiving aid from the Reserves.

8. **Seignorial Tenure Act.**—The French settlers in Lower Canada received their lands under Seignorial Tenure, i.e., as feudal tenants of the lands of the seigneurs. Neither owner nor tenant could sell his land,—the King was feudal owner of all the domain. When Canada became British, French-speaking Canada still remained feudal, and municipal improvement was neither practicable nor advisable. To terminate this troublesome condition, the parliament of Canada, in 1854, passed an Act abolishing Seignorial Tenure, and enabling the people to hold their lands by Freehold Tenure, and payments totalling two-and-a-half millions of dollars were made to the former holders of seignorial rights. Thus, though Britain was the first European country to free herself of feudalism, the last vestige of feudalism vanished when

the British Canadian parliament destroyed the old French system of land-holding.

9. **Railways.**—Transportation has always been an important item in the development of a new country, and the extremes of climate and the irregularity of surface in Canada made it extremely so. The streams and lakes made transport by boats and canoes possible only for about half the year, and many settlements depended upon dog-sleds for any supplies required between November and May following. Roads for wheeled vehicles were costly, and generally rough. The Canadian Government recognized the need for better and cheaper transportation, and gave large grants of land and money to assist railway companies to open their roads and thus benefit the people. In this manner our **Dominion Debt** was begun. The first railway line in Canada was **The Northern, 1851**, and the roads receiving the most government aid have been the **Grand Trunk**, the **Great Western**, the **Intercolonial**, the **Canadian Pacific**, and the **Grand Trunk Pacific**; but many lesser lines have also been subsidized.

10. **Canals.**—Traffic upon the great St. Lawrence waterway and its tributary streams has been greatly aided by the construction of many canals. The greatest of these, the **Welland**, has already been mentioned. Others of great importance are the Canadian **Sault Canal**, the **Rideau Canal**, the **Chambly Canal**, and several canals along the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. All of these have been constructed by grants from public funds.

CHAPTER V.

CONFEDERATION

1. Although Canada had gained much by adopting Responsible Government, she yet found herself greatly hindered. Though quite the largest of the British colonies in North America, her area was small. Her population, except in a few centres along her southern boundary, was a mere sprinkling of people in wildernesses of forest. She needed millions of settlers to clear her timber, till her soil, man her fisheries and otherwise make wealth from her natural resources. Europe had these millions of people to spare, and the United States was getting most of them, because folk generally believed it was easier to become rich in that country than in Canada. Funny writers in American newspapers joked about the smallness of Canadian commerce, and scoffed the idea that ever greatness could come to a country so small and so trammeled as Canada; and indeed when one considers that Canada at that time had no port from which products could be exported for more than six months in the year, and that Acadia and Newfoundland, her nearest of kin, charged a stiff revenue tariff against Canadian products, it will be seen that she was in serious difficulties.

2. **Political Parties.**—The line of demarcation between the new Reformers and the older Conservatives was by this time pretty distinct. Although the moderate Reformers had disowned Messts. Mackenzie and Papineau and their ill-considered republican predilections, yet they kept referring to the rapid progress of our neighbors to the south; while the Conservatives who no longer upheld the actions of Family Compacts, harped very constantly upon the "loyalty" string, and strove earnestly to make

the best of things as they were, rather than to try new plans whose efficiency was yet to be proved. Of course, each political party distrusted the other, ridiculing and denouncing suggested legislation, and consistently supplying ulterior motives for any legal or financial innovation.

3. But saner men of both parties soon saw that destructive criticism was useless, and devoted themselves to the task of devising ways and means by which not only Canada but also all the rest of British North America might become greater, stronger, richer, and more influential in the New World. Conferences were arranged with the public-spirited citizens of the other colonies, one being held at **Charlottetown** in 1864, and another later in the same year at **Quebec.** Foremost among the advocates of a union of the colonies were **Mr.** (afterward Sir) **Jno. A. Macdonald,** Conservative, and **Mr. Geo. Brown,** one of Upper Canada's foremost Reformers. These gentlemen and many others of both political parties buried all differences and united in promoting a feeling in favour of forming a confederation of all British colonies in North America, strongly bound in loyalty to the Crown, and imbued with a sense of its own ability and willingness to become a great nation. Resolutions were passed, asking the Imperial Parliament to consummate such a union, and a strong deputation was appointed to present the same to Home Government. Parliament received the resolutions, accepted them, and advised the Canadian and British American bodies of the course they were to follow to render the project workable. Only four colonies were then ready to unite; but on July 1, 1867, these four, now known as **Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia** and **New**

Brunswick, united as the "Dominion of Canada," and a new era of progress began.

4. **Fenian Raids.**—Following the close of the War of Secession in the United States, large quantities of arms, ammunition and other war-materials were offered for sale at greatly reduced prices, and were purchased by the Fenians, a secret society having as its object the liberation of Ireland from British supremacy. This order had a large membership in American territory bordering upon Canada, and several raids were projected against Canada as a means of injury to British power. Although much money was spent and thousands of men sent over none of these invasions proved successful, the loyal volunteers rallying strongly to the aid of the handful of regulars available, and the Fenian leaders finding the regulars available and the Fenian leaders finding the Canadians practically unanimous in opposing the foreign invaders. At first, the American authorities winked at these breaches of international peace, but soon public sentiment showed so clearly in Canada's favour that Fenian officers found themselves under arrest in American territory. These raids occurred in 1866.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH OF CANADA

1. **Admission of Other Provinces.**—Under the terms of the "B.N.A. Act," by which name the **Act of Confederation** is generally known, other provinces were to be allowed to join the Dominion of Canada as they should be formed, or if already existent as British Colonies, as their people declared their wish to join. Accordingly, **Manitoba** entered the Dominion in 1870, **British Columbia** in 1871, **Prince Edward Island** in 1873, and **Alberta** and **Saskatchewan** in 1905. The Provinces now include all British North America south of the sixtieth parallel of N. Lat., except the colony of Newfoundland.

2. **Hudson's Bay Territory,** a vast extent of country draining into Hudson's Bay, in 1669 was granted for two hundred years to Prince Rupert and his company of traders—the Hudson Bay Company,—and at the expiry of that term in 1869 was purchased by the Canadian government for £300,000, the Company still retaining possession of certain lands and trading-posts, and the right to carry on the fur-trade in the northern regions.

The **Yukon District** was organized in 1896, and the **Northwest Territories** were organized in 1882, forming nuclei of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, as well as the Districts of Athasbasca and Assiniboia, and furnishing enlargements added to Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba in 1912.

3. **Northwest Rebellions:**—Owing to British fair-mindedness in treating with aboriginal peoples, Canada has enjoyed very friendly relations with her Indians. But the halfbreeds, especially when not of British descent,

have given some trouble. When Hudson's Bay Territory was being conveyed to Canada the bulk of the population occupying what is now the province of Manitoba were **"Metis"** or of mixed blood. Being generally uneducated and suspicious, these people were inflamed by crafty leaders, and rebelled against the government. Under the leadership of **Louis Riel** and his lieutenant, **Lepine,** they seized a number of loyal citizens, one of whom, **Thos. Scott,** was barbarously slain. When troops from Ontario, commanded by **Col.** (Sir) **Garnet Wolseley,** arrived, Riel escaped into the United States, whence he returned a few years later, having been pardoned for his foolish action.

The Second Rebellion:—In 1885 the halfbreeds of the Saskatchewan River Valley rose in rebellion, Louis Riel again their leader, and assisted by many Indians of the district.

Volunteers from all parts of Canada rallied for the suppression of the trouble, which was accomplished after several sharp engagements, the last of which occurred at **Batoche.** Riel soon after surrendered, was tried, and executed, and some of his red allies received terms of imprisonment for their share in the rising.

4. After the Second Riel Rebellion a force called the **Royal Northwest Mounted Police** was organized to control the Indians and halfbreeds east of the Rocky Mountains and from the International Boundary Line to and within the Arctic Circle, and to maintain law and order among the white settlers as such arrived. They have done so much to restrain lawlessness in that vast territory and have made life and property so secure that the name "Mountie" is a title of honor through all the Canadian West.

5. **The Ballot Act, 1874,** did away with "open voting" in Canada, and introduced a secret method of election, thus permitting free expression of the elector's wishes, without revealing the identity of the voter. One provision of this Act requires that every general election shall occur on the same day all over Canada.

6. **The Dominion Franchise Act, 1885,** required the same qualifications for voters throughout the Dominion, and gave the right to vote to almost every man twenty-one years old or older. Provincial voters' lists were no longer to be used for Dominion elections; but separate voters' lists were to be prepared. This part was repealed in 1897, and again the Provincial lists may be used.

The Women's Franchise Act, 1918, conferred the right to vote upon all women 21 years of age, if British subjects, and resident in the constituency a statutory time.

7. **Temperance Legislation.**—The sale of intoxicating beverages has been, for a long time, a vexed question in Canadian politics. The damage done to health, industry and financial security by intemperance has been so evident that repeated attempts have been made to curb and, if possible, destroy the trade. At first a License Act permitted each municipality to decide how many and who of its citizens might sell intoxicants. The **Scott Act, 1878,** gave municipalities the right to prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks within their limits. One after another all the Canadian provinces, except Quebec, passed statutes prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within their respective boundaries, and the Dominion Government passed an Order-in-Council forbidding the exportation of strong drink from one province to another in which prohibition might be in force. At the present (1928) a system of

Government Control is in force in nearly all the Provinces. "Boot-legging," or illicit sale of liquor, is said to be quite prevalent, and rum-running to the United States, now under prohibition, provokes much bitter feeling.

8. **Free Trade between Canada and United States:**—There have always been a large number of Canadian citizens favorable to unrestricted trade between Canada and her "big sister to the south," but twice (in 1878 and 1911) general elections have shown the overwhelming wish of the people of this country to keep "Canada for the Canadians" by insisting upon tariff regulations intended to protect Canadian industries. As the United States has shown no inclination towards lowering or abolishing her tariff against Canadian products, there seems no probability of a lowering of tariff walls.

9. **The National Policy** of the Dominion's first premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, based upon protection and subsidization of Canadian production, has continued in force under both Liberal and Conservative leadership from 1878 to the present. The strong imperialistic spirit of Canadian people has always been evident, and has actuated great men of every party, religion and race.

10. **Treaties.**—Treaties affecting Canadian boundaries prior to 1871 had been contracted by British appointees, NOT CANADIAN; but in that year the **Washington Treaty** between Great Britain and the United States had as one of the British representatives the Canadian Prime Minister. Five important matters were in dispute, and strong feelings upon each existed in the countries concerned. These matters were:—

(I) The **Alabama Claims** were demands made by the United States for damages done to American shipping

during the War of Secession by Confederate cruisers sailing from British ports. One of these was the ALABAMA, hence the name of the claims.

The Treaty referred these to the Geneva Arbitration, which in 1872, ordered Britain to pay $15,500,000 to United States.

(II.) **Fenian Raid Claims.**—These were demands for indemnification for damages done to Canadian property by Fenian invaders coming from the United States. The Treaty ignored these.

(III.) **Ownership of San Juan Island.**—This was referred to the Emperor of Germany. He gave it to the United States.

(IV.) **Fishing on Canadian Sea-Board.**—This was left for settlement by the Halifax Commission which in 1878 awarded $5,500,000 to Canada from United States.

(V.) The **Alaskan Boundary.**—A dispute had occurred as to the proper boundary between Canada and the newly-acquired American territory of Alaska. The decision was in favor of the American contention.

11. **The British Preferential Tariff** was adopted by Canada in 1897. By it Canada agreed to admit certain goods made in Britain at a lower customs rate than similar wares from other countries. This was intended to foster trade within the Empire, as statesmen saw that to preserve a good balance of trade it is necessary to sell as much as possible and to import from foreign lands as little as possible. Preferential Trade is now general in the British possessions.

12. **Canada's Railway Policy.**—Railways are always important in a country's commerce; but in a country

whose climate is so severe in winter as that of Canada, they are almost indispensable. Canada is so large, and portions of it so distant from the sea-board, that the government has believed it sound business to subsidize (or give financial aid) to railways to carry settlers in and transport industrial products out. Consequently, many of our railroads have either received very large grants of money or lands, or both, or have had their bonds guaranteed by the government. Thus the Canadian Pacific Railway was enabled to cross the Great West, and later the Grand Trunk Pacific was similarly aided. The Intercolonial Railway has always been owned and run by the Dominion, and since 1919 the **Canadian National Railway** System has comprised the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and many other less famous but very useful lines. Only very recently has it appeared possible to operate the system so that its earnings shall exceed its expenses; but Canadians generally regard the deficits which have resulted as profitable expenditures in opening up the immense areas of agricultural lands for colonization.

13. **Canadian Steamship Lines** have paid well as private enterprises. These operate on both Atlantic and Pacific routes, and with those operating on lakes and rivers, do much toward carrying our citizens and their wares to other lands. Several of the most noted lines of ocean boats are the **Allan Line, the Beaver Line, the Dominion Line,** and the **Canadian Pacific Lines.**

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION IN CANADA

We can easily see that education has long been an important item in Canadian affairs. To Christianize and educate Canada's Indians was the hope and aim of all the French religionists, Huguenot and Catholic, who so freely spent years of exile and suffering to accomplish it. The Fur-Traders followed closely in the wake of the missionaries. French Royal Government emphasized the colony's need of schools and seminaries. When New France became British the new government saw to it that schools were established to educate the children of the incoming English-speaking settlers. When the United Empire Loyalists came into Acadia and the two Canadas they brought with them memories of the public school system so useful in making good American citizens of the children of the mixed mass of settlers from European lands. When the British North America Act united our provinces, provision was made for continuing the Separate Schools, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, wherever these had previously existed. Every province since joined to the Dominion has included among its earliest statutes plans for setting up a public school system and a secondary school system.

A self-governing country can be a safe and happy country only when its people are intelligent and fairly well-informed. Mobs are made up of excited people whose knowledge is less than their enthusiasm or their anger. The political "heeler" works best among ignorant folk. If the "half-breeds" of the Prairie Provinces had been better informed, Riel could not have raised repeated

rebellions among them. Stupidity is a drawback and a danger to the community, and nearly everywhere in Canada strong efforts are being put forth to give our youth a chance to become educated to perform wisely and well the duties of free citizens.

The main thought in Canadian education is to fit our boys and girls to become useful and happy. With this object in view, our schools have been designed to carry a progressive process of learning from infancy on through the elementary schools and the high-schools to the universities and vocational schools, so that every ordinary man or woman may have a fair knowledge of his or her abilities and limitations, and has been helped to become of the most use to self and to society.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GREAT WAR

Canada's loyalty to the British Empire impelled her to participate in the **World War** (1914-1918). When it became evident that Germany's plans included the capture of a large part of the Overseas Dominions, the enlistment of Canadians in almost every province became general. Of course, our first contributions to the British Army consisted very largely of English, Scottish and Irish residing in Canada; but as time went on all sorts of Canadians, including many of Teutonic extraction, volunteered for service. Everywhere men were training, munition factories speeded up, and increased activity in production of food and clothing materials appeared. The mobilization and training of **Canada's Expeditionary Force** was under the direction of **Colonel** (afterward Sir) **Sam Hughes,** whose earnestness and patriotism drove him to exertions far beyond his physical powers. Altogether, Canada furnished half-a-million soldiers, besides an immense amount of war-supplies and subsistence for the Allied armies. **Fifty thousand of our men** died of wounds, and nearly a **quarter-million of casualties** resulted in thousands of others being either quite or partially crippled.

This war is properly styled "Great," for never before were so many combatants engaged in one struggle, never before was so large a proportion of the civilized world-area the scene of combat, and never before was warfare carried on on land, on sea, under sea and in the air, nor ever previously had so many or so powerful means of destruction been employed in fighting. Artillery of

calibre and range never before seen hurled explosive shells, gas-bombs, etc., among the troops. Torpedoes and submarine mines sank shipping in a vain attempt to prevent the starvation of the Central Powers. Practically every British colony aided the Motherland and her allies. Nearly all Europe aided one side or the other, and Italy deserted Austria and Germany and joined forces with the Triple Entente; but Russia suffered a civil war, dethroned and destroyed her Czar, and greatly weakened the Allied cause.

The Canadian troops everywhere distinguished themselves by their daring, initiative, and endurance, and under their commander, **Sir Arthur Currie,** had the distinction of capturing Mons, the first point from which they had had to retreat, on the very morning which saw the armistice signed.

The disgust of the German people, many of whom cou'd see no sign of victory, led at last to a mutiny in the German navy, and this in turn caused the flight of the Kaiser to Holland, and the end of the War, Nov. 11, 1918, four years and four months after its commencement. The **Second Treaty of Versailles,** 1919, formally closed the war, and by its provisions Germany agreed

(1) To return Alsace and Lorraine to France. (Held since 1870.)

(2) To lose all her colonies.

(3) To surrender her fleet and submarines.

(4) To restore articles plundered during the war.

(5) To abolish compulsory military service in Germany.

(6) To reduce her army and navy.

(7) To pay heavy indemnity for war losses among the Allies.

(8) To restore, ton for ton, all shipping she had destroyed during the war.

(9) To recognize the independence of Poland, Luxemburg, Bohemia and several smaller European states not then organized.

(10) To permit the institution of international labor standards.

(11) To surrender for trial those responsible for the war and the various outrages committed during the war.

(12) To recognize the League of Nations; but not to be eligible for membership in it. (In 1927 Germany was admitted to membership.)

Doorn:—The exiled Kaiser since the close of the war has resided at Doorn in Holland, living quite privately, though many believe he would gladly return to Germany if that country should change from a republic to its former monarchical form of government.

Scapa Flow:—Germany agreed to surrender her entire fleet of warships to the custody of Britain, and delivered them at Scapa Flow; but the German officers opened the sea-cocks and sank the vessels there. Up to the present (1928) the ships have not been salvaged.

Conscription:—One of the results in Canada of the Great War was the enactment of the **Military Service Act (1917)**, ordering the enrolment of the men of Canada in classes or drafts, the first to be called being the unmarried men between the ages of twenty and thirty-four, inclusive. Both political parties contained persons favorable to "conscription" and others who opposed it. As a result of this, a very large majority supported the measure, and a Union Government was elected, and continued to func-

tion for some time after the close of the war. **The Conscription Act** has not been repealed.

The League of Nations:—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, suggested the formation of an international body to be known as the League of Nations, to whom international disagreements should be referred, and who should have power to arbitrate and adjust all such matters. Representatives of all important states were to be eligible for seats in this body, and in the event of any nation's refusing to carry out the decisions of the League, the other nations composing it would combine to force compliance. It was hoped that this would forever preclude war. So far, this hope has been justified, and nearly every civilized nation, except the United States, has accepted membership in it.

Canadian Nationhood:—Another result of the World War has been that Canada, along with Australia and the Union of South Africa and other overseas dominions, rank as nations since the war, and as such signed the treaty of peace and send representatives to the League of Nations.

CHAPTER IX.

CANADA SINCE THE GREAT WAR

Although very heavily in debt because of the War, Canada was one of the first to readjust herself to exist in the changed conditions following it. A period of very high prices for all sorts of goods gave her farms and factories increased opportunity for trade. For a long time articles of German and Austrian manufacture, though low-priced, found no sale here, and Canadian producers benefited by the fact. A strong confidence in the country itself encouraged investment in both Dominion and Provincial bonds, and furnished plenty of money to finance public works.

Bumper crops in almost every province furnished a very large surplus of breadstuffs for foreign export, and did much to create a favorable "balance of trade."

New mining areas were developed in Ontario and Quebec, placing these provinces among the great silver and gold producers of the world.

The development of great water-powers provided energy for ore-reduction, and for the manufacture of paper and paper-pulp.

The re-commencement of railroad building opened up wide areas for settlement in districts very suitable for agriculture.

Canadian products found new markets in South America, Europe, Asia, and Australia, and in return the products of hitherto unknown lands appeared in our shops.

But perhaps our greatest gain from the awful struggle was our strong national spirit, and the feeling that **the twentieth century was to be pre-eminently Canada's**

century,—that the world expected great things of Canada and her people.

The Pact of Paris (called also the "**Kellogg Pact,**" from the fact that it was formulated by Secretary Kellogg of the United States) (Aug. 27, 1928) was an agreement signed by fifteen of the most powerful nations of the world, utterly and unequivocally abjuring war as a means of securing their political and national aims. Germany's name stands first among the signatories, Britain's second, and Canada's follows (the Pact being in French, and the signatures being in the French names for the different countries). This agreement is the direct result of the work of the League of Nations, and is one of the most significant documents ever executed, for if its terms are fulfilled a great war will be impossible.

Commercial Organization:—The prevalent tendency in business affairs is toward unification and contralization. Small businesses have been "merged" into great concerns: "chain-stores" buy in immense quantities and do a great trade in mail-order sales of goods listed in catalogues; producers and manufacturers join in "combines," cutting out the small dealers; even the farmers of the Prairie Provinces have their "wheat-pool," resulting in better prices and lower freight-rates; the nationalization of railway systems and the building of a new line allowing direct traffic between British markets and the grain-fields of Central Canada have done much to enhance that great area as a desirable home for "new Canadians" from the congested parts of Europe. The provincial highways have almost completely replaced the old "toll-roads" of the last century, and furnish safe and speedy motor traffic to citizens and to tourists, thousands of whom annually visit almost all parts of the older provinces.

CHAPTER X.

HOW CANADA IS GOVERNED

I. Federal Government

1. The Federal or Dominion Government consists of four parts:

(1) **The Governor-General,** appointed by the Crown for five years.

(2) **The Cabinet,** composed of members of the Senate or of the House of Commons. It must have the support of the Commons. The leader of the Cabinet is the Prime Minister or **Premier.**

(3) **The Senate,** composed of persons appointed for life by the Governor-General-in-Council. The Speaker of the Senate is appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council and votes "No" when there is a tie.

(4) **The House of Commons,** composed of members elected for five years by the people. Quebec has 65 members and the others have a proportionate number according to population. All Bills relating to the Revenue must originate in the House of Commons. The Speaker of the House of Commons is the presiding officer. He is elected by the Commons from among themselves, and votes only when there is a tie.

The Federal Government has control of:

(a) Customs and Excise.
(b) Militia and Defence.
(c) Postal Services and Offices.
(d) Penitentiaries.

(e) Appointment of Lieutenant-Governors, Judges, and Senators.

(f) The power to veto Provincial Legislation which may be considered hurtful to the Dominion.

II. Provincial Government

The Provincial Governments consist of three or of four parts:

(1) The Lieutenant-Governor, appointed for five years by the Governor-General-in-Council.

(2) The Cabinet, or Ministry, composed of members of the House. It must have the support of the Assembly.

(3) The Legislative Council, appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(4) The Legislstive Assembly, elected for four y ears by the people of the province.

Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick have no Legislative Council, and the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island is elective.

The Provincial Governments have contol of:

(a) Education.

(b) Crown Lands, except in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

(c) Appointment of all Officers of Courts of Justice except Judges.

(d) Enforcement of all Laws.

(e) Control of Jails, Reformatories, and Hospitals (Asylums) for the Insane.

(f) Regulation of the Sale of Intoxicants.

(g) Control of Municipal Institutions.

(h) Direct taxation for raising money for provincial purposes.

ELECTION TERMS

1. When a new Parliament is wanted, the Governor-General issues **"writs"** to each constituency calling upon the electors to choose a representative at a certain date fixed for the election.

2. A **Constituency** or **Electoral Division** is a part of the country which sends one or more representatives to Parliament.

3. The **Electors** are those who are qualified to vote for a representative. This qualification to vote is called the **Franchise. Manhood Franchise** gives a vote to all men over the age of twenty-one years. The vote is now taken by **Ballot.** The elector is thus free to vote for whom he pleases. This is called the Australian system of voting. The Franchise is now extended to women as well as to men.

4. The **Candidates** are those who are endeavoring to secure the position of member of Parliament. The one who receives the **majority** or the highest number of votes is declared elected. The candidate who has no one to oppose him is returned **by acclamation.**

5. **A General Election** is one in which every constituency must choose a representative at the same time.

6. **A Bye-Election** is one in which a single constituency chooses a representative. It is held between general elections, when, on account of death, resignation, or unseating of a member of Parliament, the constituency is left without a representative.

7. **A Plebiscite** is a vote taken of all the electors of a province or a country on some question of the day, and is intended to direct the Government as to how to act on that question.

PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

1. A **Representative Government** is one elected by the people.

2. By **Responsible Government** we mean that the Ministry must have the support of a majority of the members of Parliament or resign office.

3. By **Party Government** we mean the practice of choosing all the members of a Cabinet from one political party.

4. The **Ministerial Party** is the party in power.

5. The **Opposition** is the party in Parliament which is opposed to the Government. It watches and criticises each act, and aims to secure the reins of power.

6. The **Prime Minister, Premier,** or **Leader of the Government** is the person to whom the Governor-General has intrusted the management of the affairs of the nation.

7. The **Cabinet** or **Ministry** is the body of men who advise the Governor-General and otherwise carry on the government. Each minister is chosen by the Premier and has charge of one branch or department of State.

8. A **Coalition Ministry** is one whose members are drawn from more than one of the parties in Parliament.

9. The **Governor-in-Council** is the Cabinet in Council with the Governor-General.

10. The **Privy Council of Canada** includes the members

of the Cabinet, and those who have been members of the Cabinet, although the latter are members in name only.

11. To **convene or summon** Parliament is to call the members together to discuss the affairs of the nation.

12. A **Session** is that part of the year during which Parliament deliberates over the affairs of the nation and frames its laws.

13. The **Speaker** is the person chosen by the House of Commons to preside over its sessions. He must be a member of the House.

14. To **adjourn** Parliament is to dismiss the members to meet again at a certain time, when they may resume any unfinished business as if there had been no adjournment.

15. To **prorogue** Parliament is to close it at the end of a session. Any unfinished business held over for another session must be taken up as if nothing had been done upon it.

16. To **dissolve** Parliament is to dismiss the members, who will not again attend until after a new election.

17. Only the Governor-General can convene, prorogue and dissolve Parliament; but Parliament adjourns at its own pleasure.

18. The **Speech from the Throne** is the address of the Governor-General at the opening of Parliament. It is prepared by the Ministry, and reviews the work of the year, speaks of the foreign relations of the nation, and mentions the important questions which are to be brought up for consideration during the session.

19. A **Policy** is a statement by a party of its views on the questions of the day. Each point is called a Plank, and the whole policy is the Platform of the party.

20. The **Fiscal Policy** of a nation is the plan adopted by its government for the purpose of raising its revenue.

21. The **Budget** is the financial statement made by the Finance Minister at each session of Parliament.

22. The **Estimates** are the statements made to Parliament of the expected receipts and expenditures of the Government during the ensuing year.

23. The **Civil List** is the money required to pay the salaries of Cabinet Ministers and other officials for the year.

24. The **Journals of the House** (**Hansard**) are the books in which are recorded the minutes of the work done each day by the House.

HOW LAWS ARE MADE

1. A **Bill** is a statement of a proposed law.

2. An **Act of Parliament** is a Bill that has passed both Houses of Parliament and has received the signature of the Governor-General. It is then a law or statute.

3. The **Mover** is the one who proposes or introduces a Bill in Parliament.

4. The **Seconder** is the one who supports the mover in his proposal.

5. The Bill must pass its **First, Second** and **Third Reading** in each House before it is presented for the signature of the Governor-General.

6. All Bills connected with the **collection** or **expenditure of money** must originate in the House of Commons. All other Bills may originate in either House.

7. An **Order-in-Council** is a regulation made by the Governor-General and the Ministry. It has the effect of law but must be ratified by Parliament.

8. A **Quorum** as applied to Parliament means the number of members required to be present before any business can be transacted.

APPENDIX I.

WARS AFFECTING CANADA SINCE 1763

1. **War of American Independence** (1776-1783). Americans invaded Lower Canada, capturing Montreal and failing to capture Quebec. The United Empire Loyalists, at the close of the war, emigrated from the United States to Canada.

2. **War of 1812-14:** Between Canada and the United States—really caused by the desire of the Americans to subdue Canada, although the British claim to the "Right of Search" for British naval deserters among American sailors was advanced as just cause for war; many actions along Great Lakes frontier; Toronto attacked and government buildings destroyed; Washington captured by British and Capitol burned in retaliation; Final result: boundaries unchanged; much loss of life and property. No gain to either combatant.

3. **The Rebellion, 1837:** War caused by inflammatory speeches of Mackenzie and Papineau, aided by American sympathizers, and indirectly the result of misgovernment of the Family Compact. No heavy engagements occurred as the great bulk of the people remained loyal though desirous of much-needed reforms. Rebellion crushed, and soon afterwards a better form of government peaceably secured.

4. **The War for Secession,—the American Rebellion** (1861-1865) was the South's protest against the abolition of negro slavery in the United States. Canada's sympathies were with the North in this great struggle, and thousands of runaway slaves found homes in Canada years before their fellows were freed. Thousands of Can-

adians also took service among the Northern armies, and thereby did much to restore amity between the nations.

5. Northwest Rebellions (Riel Rebellions) —

(I.) The Red River Rebellion was the protest of the "Metis" of what is now Manitoba against the loss of their rights when Hudson Bay Territory was added to Canada. In 1869-70, these men, led by Louis Riel, rebelled, set up a republican form of government, murdered one Thos. Scott, and terrorized the loyalist citizens of the new province. Col. Wolseley frightened the rebels, and Riel escaped to United States without fighting.

(II.) Rebellion in Saskatchewan: Second Riel Rebellion: Fifteen years after the Red River trouble, a second rising of the "halfbreeds" of Saskatchewan occurred, no doubt caused by similar causes. Again the leader was Riel, but this time he mustered an army of about a thousand Metis and Indians. General Middleton commanded the loyal troops, and inflicted defeat at Batoche. Riel was captured, and later hanged for his action, and many of his followers were imprisoned for varying terms for their foolishness in taking part in the uprising (1885).

APPENDIX II.

FAMOUS TREATIES AFFECTING CANADA SINCE BRITISH OCCUPATION

1. **Peace of Paris**—1763—Gave all Canada to Britain. British agreed to leave French Canadians in peaceable possession of homes and movable property, and to extend to them all the rights of British subjects.
2. **First Treaty of Versailles**—1783—Deprived Canada of a large tract south of the Great Lakes.
3. **Treaty of Ghent**—1815—Gave back to United States all territory taken from her by Canada during the war (1812-15).
4. **Ashburton Treaty**—1842—
   (a) Provided for extradition of criminals between Canada and United States.
   (b) Settled the Maine Boundary dispute, giving U.S. seven-twelfths of the area in question.
   (c) Decided the International Line between these countries from ocean to ocean.
   countries from Atlantic to the Rockies.
5. **Oregon Treaty**—1846—Gave to U.S. most of what is now the States of Oregon and Washington.
6. **Reciprocity Treaty**—1854—Provided for free trade in natural products between Canada and U.S.; could be terminated by either country any time after ten years in effect. Terminated in 1866 by action of American government.
7. **Washington Treaty**—1871—
   (a) Allowed Americans a restricted use of Canadian marine fisheries.
   (b) Awarded fine and a half million dollars to Canada as damages from illegal fishing by Americans.
   (c) Gave San Juan Island to the United States.

APPENDIX III.

NOTABLE NAMES IN CANADIAN HISTORY

A. FRENCH:

1. **John Verrazano**—A Florentine in French service; coasted from Labrador to Long Island, N.Y., in 1524. Made no settlement.
2. **Jacques Cartier**—A Breton captain; in 1534 made first of his three voyages of exploration. Discovered the St. Lawrence River; named the adjacent territory "New France" and claimed it for France.
3. **Sieur de Roberval**—Viceroy of French King—1542-3—first to attempt French settlements in Canada; attempt ended in dismal failure.
4. **Samuel de Champlain**—Real founder of Canada; began building Quebec City in 1608. Explored the Great Lakes, and rivers St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and Richelieu. Established trade with Hurons and Algonquins, but made enemies of Iroquois.
5. **De Mezy, Laval, Talon**—Respectively the first "Royal Governor," the first "Royal Bishop," and the first "Royal Intendant" of Canada; sent out in 1663.
6. **Sieur de La Salle**—Great explorer in West and South-West; built the first sailing-vessel above Niagara Falls; discovered the Mississippi to be the great outlet of the central basin of North America, and claimed surrounding territory for Louis XIV., after whom he called it "Louisiana." Died in 1687.
7. **Louis de Buade (Count Frontenac)**—Best Royal Governor of Canada; governed for two terms (1672-1682 and 1689-1698). Brave, skilful, trusted

by Indians, and utterly opposed to the thievery too common among the servants of the crown.

8. **The Verendryes (Father and Sons)**—Established fur-trade among Western Indians, with a chain of trading-posts extending from Lake Superior to present site of Portage La Prairie. Sons probably first white men to see Rocky Mountains. Period of activity from 1730 to about 1750.
9. **Francois Bigot**—Last Royal Intendant of Canada; a shameless defrauder of the colony, stealing and selling the supplies sent for the support of the army. His actions weakened the forces of Montcalm, and so paved the way for Wolfe's victory, 1759.
10. **Marquis de Montcalm**—Valiant leader of French forces in the Seven Years' War; suffered defeat in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

B. BRITISH

1. **John and Sebastian Cabot**—Genoese, who, under commission from Henry VII., in 1497, carried out a cruise of exploration of the North American coast from Cape Breton southward, taking possession of the country in the name of their employer. The Cabots made one or more later voyages; but no important results followed.
2. **Henry Hudson**—An Englishman, who in 1609 discovered the river now bearing his name, and in 1610 discovered Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay, thereby laying a basis for the organization later called Hudson Bay Company. Hudson's crew mutinied and set him adrift in an open yawl, and he was never heard of again.

Hudson was employed by Holland in his first voyage and the Dutch called the chief town of their settlement New Amsterdam. This in British times became New York.

3. **Prince Rupert**—Cousin of Charles II. of England. Under advice of Radisson and Groseilleurs formed the Hudson Bay Company, which practically owned Northern and Western Canada prior to formation of Prairie Provinces.

4. **Gen. Jas. Wolfe**—Victor at Plains of Abraham, dying in the hour of triumph. This victory really ended French sovereignty in Canada; though the formal treaty was not signed until 1763.

5. **Sir Alex. Mackenzie**—1763—Scotch fur-trader and explorer in Western Canada. In 1789 he discovered and descended to its mouth the river bearing his name.

6. **Thos. Douglas, Earl of Selkirk**—Founded a settlement in Red River valley, soon destroyed by agents of rival Northwest Company. Settlement re-established; now a suburb of Winnipeg.

7. **Col. Thos. Talbot**—Established a settlement on north shore of Lake Erie, numbering in 1831, forty thousand. Cities of London and St. Thomas began in this way.

8. **John Galt**—Superintendent of the Canada Company; owners by grant of a huge tract in Upper Canada, including present cities of Kitchener, Galt, Guelph and Owen Sound. The Company did valuable service in bringing into the country very excellent settlers.

9. **Sir Isaac Brock**—A general in the British forces defending Canada against the American invasions of 1812; commanded in the bloodless capture of Detroit, and in the sanguinary battle of Queenston Heights, where he was slain. Was a wise, brave and humane officer, often called "the Hero of Upper Canada."

10. **Mrs. Laura Secord** —Wife of a settler near Fort George (captured by the Americans, 1813). She overheard talk of an attack soon to be made upon the British force at Beaver Dams. After the American troops had started, she ran into the woods, got past the enemy, and hurried through almost pathless forests to apprize Col. Fitzgibbon of the coming attack. Fitzgibbon prepared an ambuscade, surprised the Americans and captured about five hundred prisoners,—nearly double the number of his own force.

11. **Wm. Lyon Mackenzie**—Leader of the Canadians opposed to the Family Compact. Publisher of the COLONIAL ADVOCATE, which had its office raided and type destroyed because of its attacks on the government. Mackenzie was five times expelled from the Legislature, and as often re-elected to it. At last, in 1837, he organized a rebellion against the government, but was defeated and fled to United States. He lived to be allowed to return to Canada, and to see the peaceful realization of most of the reforms he had so strenuously attempted to bring about.

12. **John Molson**—Merchant of Montreal, in 1809 launched steamer "Accommodation" to ply be-

tween Quebec and Montreal. This was the first purely North-American-made steamship upon North American waters.

13. **Samuel Cunard**—a Halifax merchant, one of a company launching the ROYAL WILLIAM at Quebec in 1831. She plied in coastwise trade for two years, and then crossed the Atlantic under her own power, the first vessel to cross entirely under steam. The Cunard Line is a direct outcome of Samuel Cunard's venture.

14. **Lord Durham**—Emissary of British Government sent out to inquire into causes of Rebellion of 1837. Reported need of establishing responsible government. His advice resulted in enactment of the B.N.A. Act.

15. **Rev. Egerton Ryerson**—Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. Travelled widely to find best system of public schools, and he inaugurated present plan in Ontario, since widely copied in the newer provinces. Began to function 1844.

16. **Sir Jno. A. Macdonald**—Greatest Conservative advocate of confederation of British North American provinces. First Premier of Dominion of Canada. Introduced "National Policy" still effective. Was instrumental in pushing through Canadian Pacific Railway.

17. **Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona)**—Prominent Hudson Bay Company official who greatly aided in financing the Canadian Pacific Railway. Greatly assisted in establishing physical culture among Canadian youth.

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18. **Alex. Graham Bell**—In 1876, this Scottish scientist, in his summer home in Brantford, Ont., made a successful telephonic connection between points eight miles apart, the first time distant places had been so joined. Bell had made a very local telephone (between rooms in the same building) a few months previously in Boston.

19. **Sir Wilfrid Laurier**—The greatest Liberal Premier of the Dominion. He was noted for his fair-mindedness and personal charm. Lost popularity by espousing Reciprocity plans for Canada in 1911, and in 1917 by his stand upon the Conscription issue.

20. **Sir Wm. Logan**—Canadian scientist first to predict the discovery of precious metals, etc., in the Laurentian Watershed. The last twenty-five years have proved the truth of his predictions.

21. **Wm. Saunders**—Canadian scientist, famous for producing "Marquis" wheat which ripens earlier than any high grade hard wheat previously grown. This has widened Canada's wheat-growing area immensely, and annually adds millions of dollars to the value of her exports. Professor Saunders still lives, to further help his native country.

22. **Sir Adam Beck** was an enterprising manufacturer in London, Ont., when he conceived the notion of public ownership of Ontario's waterpowers, and the utilization of these to furnish electric energy at cost to her citizens. By his advice the Provincial Government appointed a Hydro-Electric Commission with Beck as chairman, and this Commission has since been engaged in developing and

distributing power to almost all Old Ontario and to many parts of Northern Ontario as well. Many other countries have sent to examine this phase of public service, and are adopting Sir Adam Beck's plans. He died in 1925.

23. **Dr. F. G. Banting**—Canadian physician and research worker who discovered the remedy insulin, 1921—now so famous in aiding those suffering from diabetes. Dr. Banting was assisted in his research work by Dr. C. H. Best.

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